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A.—(i) The strength of the subordinate staff of the Veterinary Department on 31st March 1922 was 17 inspectors and 161 assistants.

(ii) The veterinary inspectors are required to be on tour for at least 240 days in a year and touring veterinary assistants for at least twenty days a month.

(iii) The duties of inspector are—

- (a) to inspect once a quarter all the veterinary institutions and touring assistants in his jurisdiction and submit a report to the head office in the prescribed form ;
- (b) to attend all cattle and pony shows and as many annual cattle fairs as possible occurring within his jurisdiction ;
- (c) to go personally to the scene of serious outbreaks of contagious disease and help and advise the assistant in his work ;
- (d) to check the diaries, travelling allowance and contingent bills of his touring assistants ;
- (e) to check all the indents for medicines and instruments received from the assistants in his charge and forward them to the head office for compliance ;
- (f) to check the annual reports of all his assistants before forwarding them with his own remarks.

The duties of a touring veterinary assistant are—

- (a) to attend promptly to all reports of outbreak of contagious disease received ; and
- (b) when no reports remain unattended to tour systematically in his charge.

The assistants in charge of veterinary dispensaries in addition to treating the patients coming to the dispensaries also attend as a general rule to the outbreak reports received from the taluk in which the dispensary is situated.

(iv), (v) & (vii) The period or periods for which the information is required has not been given and Government regret they are unable to give an answer to the clauses.

(vi) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the information contained in tables IV and V printed at pages 13 and 14 of G.O. No. 2174, Development, dated 23rd November 1921, which has been placed on Editors' Table.

Office of the Director of Industries, Bezwada.

423 Q.—MR. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table the expenditure incurred to maintain the office of the Director of Industries at Bezwada under the following heads :—

(a) the number of officers appointed to do executive work in the department ;

(b) the total emoluments paid towards their salaries, travelling allowances and office repairs ;

(c) the nature of the work turned out by each of them ; and

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(ii) to state—

(a) whether it is not incumbent on the executive officers of the department to investigate the possibility of starting a few industries within the limits of their jurisdiction; and

(b) if so, the instances in which such an endeavour has been made?

4.—(i) (a) The following were the executive officers employed in the Bezwada Division on 31st March 1922 :—

One Assistant Director.
Four Supervisors.
One Surveyor.
Eight Mechanics.
Twenty-six Boring maistris.
Three Weaving superintendents.
Six Head maistris.
Six Maistris.
Eighteen Expert weavers.

(b) The following amounts were spent during the last official year on their salaries, travelling allowance and office contingencies :—

	RS.
Salaries of establishment	30,072
Travelling allowance	15,048
Office contingencies	5,793

(c) (i) The hon. Member is advised to peruse paragraph 4 of the Administration Report of the Department of Industries for 1920–21 which details the duties of Assistant Directors. These appointments have been abolished and Assistant Industrial Engineers on a much lower scale of pay have taken their place.

(ii) The duties of supervisors include the supervision of pumping and boring maistris and the erection of industrial installations for private parties and general assistance to Assistant Directors.

(iii) The mechanics are to all intents and purposes assistants to the supervisors and their duties include

- (1) maintenance of power installations and industrial machinery already at work,
- (2) preliminary investigation of new propositions,
- (3) erection of new installations,
- (4) collection of data regarding the performance of engines and industrial machinery under working conditions,
- (5) examination and testing of industrial machinery to determine whether they are suitable or not for the purposes intended.

(iv) Boring maistris when not actually employed on boring work attend to repairs of test engine sets and drills at the Industrial Workshops in Madras.

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(v) Six peripatetic weaving parties were working in the Bezwada Division on 31st March 1922. It is their endeavour—

- (1) to persuade the local weaver to adopt the fly shuttle slay when it is suitable and to carry out the necessary alterations in the country loom to enable this to be done; and further to adopt flanged beams and long warps;
- (2) to show how the cost of warp preparation can be cheapened by the use of (a) hand-driven mill warping machines, (b) sizing machines and (c) dressing machines;
- (3) to show weavers how to save time in putting on a new warp on the loom by the use of (a) a drawing in machine and (b) a twisting machine;
- (4) to cheapen the cost of heald and reed making by the use of (a) a frame for preparing eyehealds and (b) metal reeds in place of bamboo reeds;
- (5) to train weavers who only weave plain cloth to produce towels, bed sheets, twill cloths and fancy designs by the use of (a) extra foot treadles and (b) drawboy harness;
- (6) to train the weavers to weave finer cloths and cloths of better quality in the manufacture of which power-driven looms cannot compete with handlooms.

(ii) (a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the remarks of Government in their review of last year's Administration Report of the Department of Industries: "It would in fact appear from the criticisms which reach Government that a large section of the public believes that the department exists solely for the purpose of developing new Government-managed industries designed to yield an immediate profit. It is hoped of course that the development of such industries either in the hands of Government or private persons will be one of the results of the department's work, but it is necessarily now the least developed and is likely to be of slow growth. The organization of a new branch of industry, unless there is to be great risk of failure and loss is usually the outcome of patient investigation and experiment often covering several years. At the present stage of the department's growth it is not reasonable to expect that any large number of investigations will pass from the experiment to the producing stage. In the meantime, the other activities of the department more particularly those on the educational side are of course a preparation for the stage when more production is undertaken and more skilled assistance will be required."

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- (b) The improvement of existing industries is of equal if not greater importance than the starting of new ones. The Administration Report of the department which will be issued shortly will furnish fuller particulars of the work done or in progress and projects under contemplation during the year ending 31st March 1922. Among the inquiries dealt with by the Assistant Director, Bezvada, during the year under review may be mentioned those relating to the carpet industry of Ellore, the Palampore industry of Masulipatam, the ivory carving industry of Vizagapatam, the toy industry of Kondapalle, the crochet lace industry of Kistna, the slate industry of Markapur and the barytes industry of Betamcherla."

Slate factories in Cumbum and Markapur taluks.

424 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the Government are aware of the existence of slate factories in Cumbum and Markapur taluks?

A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Crimes in the Kurnool district.

425 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(i) the number of criminal offences registered by the Police in Kurnool district during the year ending with March 1922;

(ii) the number of such crimes that have been investigated;

(iii) the number of such cases that have ended in the conviction of offenders;

(iv) the number of cases in which the offenders have been acquitted, with reasons for their acquittal;

(v) the number of offences that have been referred as undetected, with reasons for doing so; and

(vi) the number of railway offences committed during the year and the measures adopted to minimize those offences?

A.—The Government have no information other than that contained in the annual administration reports.

Promotions in the Police department.

426 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is not the policy of the Police department to give promotions on considerations of distinguished service as well as on those of seniority?

A.—Promotions are made on a variety of considerations including those mentioned by the hon. Member.

Criminal settlements at Kavali, etc.

427 Q.—Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that a gang of people have escaped from the criminal settlements of Kavali and Siddapuram and are moving about in the Kurnool district?

A.—The Government have no information.